

troops on the eastern side of their drive will raise interesting questions about the future of the Meuse valley.

Striking northward from the vicinity of Belcheirey, where they had their first real fighting of the war last year, the Americans took in quick order—the first of them in forty-five minutes—the villages of Thiaucourt, Houllou, Pannes, and several others in the same neighborhood, while the force operating southeast of Verdun, on the western side of the salient, captured the village of Combres and reached the environs of Dommartin. South of this point the Americans penetrated the heights of the Meuse at various points down nearly to St. Mihiel.

## ENEMY NOW UNABLE TO REST UP TROOPS

Sent Directly From Quiet Sectors Into Battle.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Sept. 11 (delayed).—In their frantic efforts to stem the tide of the Entente allied advance the German high command has been taking divisions out of quiet sectors around Verdun and in the Woëvre and Lorraine, where they had been sent to recuperate, and is putting them into the line after shorter rest, even though the troops need recuperation.

The Entente allied military authorities have compiled some interesting information regarding the present strain on the German power. In this connection the following scheme of work thrown upon the German troops speaks for itself:

In a certain sector four German divisions were withdrawn after five weeks. They went to a reserve area for five weeks of rest and training and then returned to the big battle. In July four other divisions were withdrawn after being in a quiet sector for five weeks and a half. They were allowed to train only two weeks before being engaged again.

In August six divisions were withdrawn from a quiet sector, but it was not until they had consumed seven weeks that they were reconstituted. They were then thrown back into the battle almost immediately and they were not allowed complete rest in the reserve area as the other divisions had while the length of time necessary for a depleted division to recover becomes greater the lack of effective makes it necessary for the German high command to engage a reconstituted division in battle without even a few days of that complete rest which is only possible in a reserve area.

The intermediary between a quiet sector and a battle zone has been entirely abandoned and the troops are thrown in again immediately after rehabilitation.

## GERMANY PUSHES PEACE OFFENSIVE

Many Bait Offers to Obtain Winter Armistice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The German peace offensive is now recognized by officials here as being in full swing. A progressive campaign is clearly indicated to their minds by the apparently casual remarks of Premier von Hertling a few days ago, followed by the more formal statement of the German Foreign Office, the Austrian Foreign Minister, the rearmament of the German Count Prince and the speech of Emperor William himself to the working people at Essen.

Peace proposals emanating from these sources would appear incongruous were the officials not firmly convinced of the insincerity of the movement, which again is recognized as connected with the double purpose of placating the uneasy and restless German Socialists and at the same time appealing to the pacifists in the Entente countries and America in the hope of weakening the hands of the allied Governments in the prosecution of the war.

Analysis of the abstract of the Emperor's remarks reported by cable fails to disclose any of the features of the peace proposals. For some time past American agencies have been active in Europe in supplementing the publicity efforts of the Entente Governments in Germany and in the United States. It is known that already the seeds sown have begun to grow as evidenced by Hindenburg's passionate appeal to the German people to be on their guard against "poisoned literature" being introduced into Germany.

Another step in the development of the peace offensive in Germany is noted in the recent denunciation of the German Socialists and the German Federation of Trade Unions. These organizations are dominated by the German Socialists and have taken alarm at Mr. Gompers's successful work among the British labor unionists in exposing the dangers of a German peace "by understanding" and has set the machinery at work to try to hold the German Socialists in line.

Official despatches to-day from France say that the general campaign and peace offensive of which the speech to-day of Emperor William is regarded as a part is being extended into neutral countries. German press agencies are supplying special articles and information on the subject to the newspapers of German provinces in Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland.

According to the same despatches some light is thrown on the veiled utterances of Count Burian a few days ago that there might be opportunities for "a calm exchange of views—some sort of direct intimate discussion which will be far from being peace negotiations" by what is regarded as an inspired article in the Dutch press, which the German authorities have taken pains to republish in Germany.

This article says that the two Emperors, at their recent conference, decided that the time would be ripe at the beginning of winter, when all war operations would be paralyzed, to propose an armistice instead of a straight peace conference and adds that the prospect of an armistice in itself might be an admission that Germany not only was ready to free Belgium and indemnify her from an internal fund, but to discuss the evacuation of northern France and the restitution of German colonies and even to settle the Alsace-Lorraine problem in a way to save French feelings. Finally on condition of certain indemnities and concessions German officials consent to revise the Direct-Litovsk treaty.

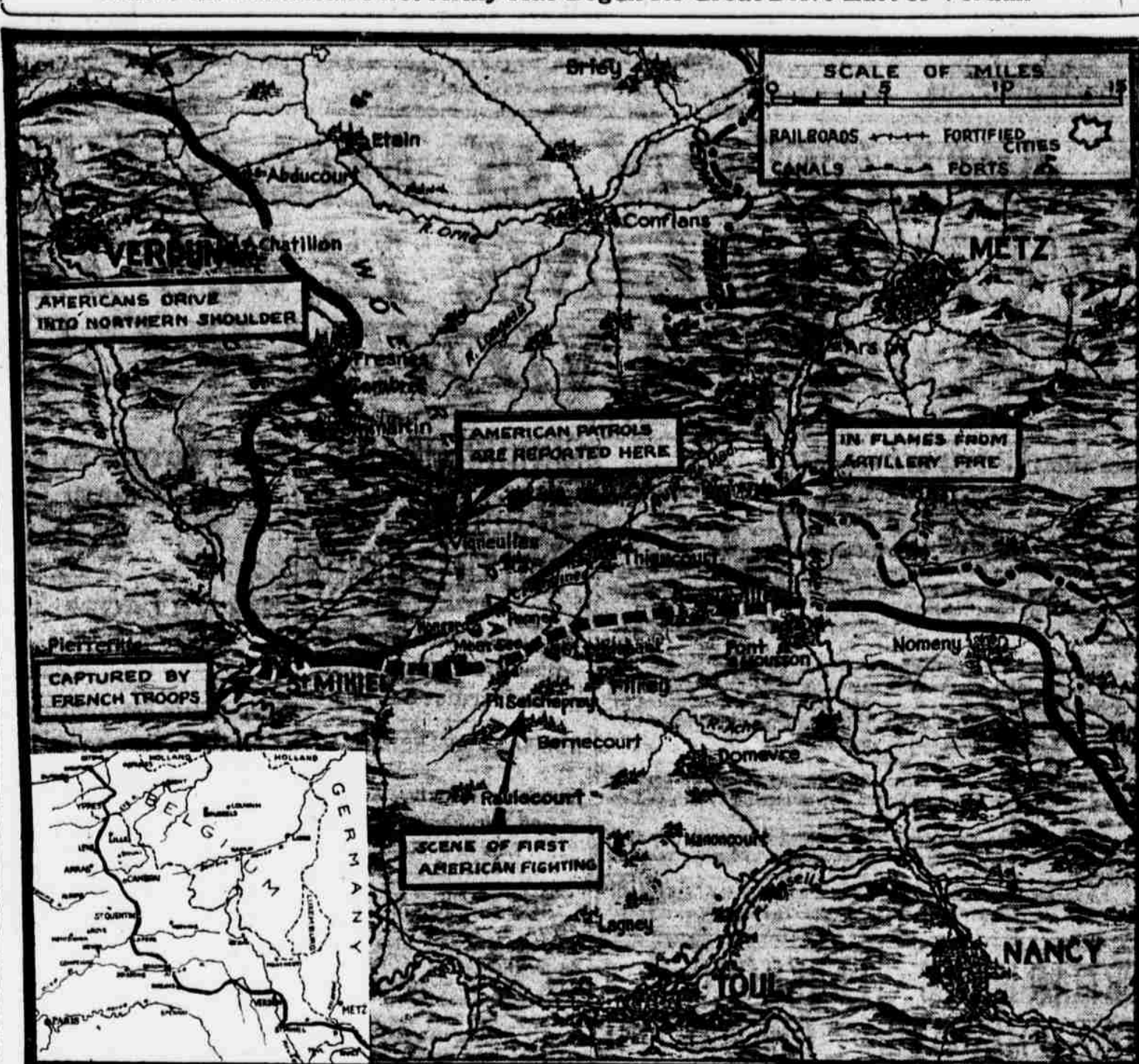
## PRISONERS USED AS SHIELD.

German Pack British Into Cages at Flying Sheds.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—About twenty British prisoners are confined much like birds in a cage with scarcely room to move about near the flying sheds at Evere, a suburb of Brussels, for the purpose of protecting the hangars against aerial attacks, according to the Libre Belgique.

The item, which is reprinted in the telegraph, says that some of the British prisoners have been shown bandages around their heads showing that they had not recovered from wounds. The item adds that a similar number of Belgian prisoners are filling the same role at the Diet flying camp.

## Where the American First Army Has Begun Its Great Drive East of Verdun



THE great blow which Marshal Foch has been preparing for the Germans fell yesterday in the region between Verdun, and a point about five miles west of Pont-a-Mousson to the east. The immediate objective appears to be the elimination of the St. Mihiel salient, the sharpest on the whole battle front, which has resisted all efforts of the French to capture it since the early days of the war.

In their drive forward the Americans advanced on the east, on a front of about fifteen miles, to a maximum depth of nearly five miles, capturing the important town of Thiaucourt and ten or a dozen other places. Thiaucourt is the point where the regular railroad from Metz, to Lorraine, ends; from that point the Germans had only light railways of their

own construction to St. Mihiel, and the Americans now hold the end of these and also are astride the line at Monsard.

On the western side of the salient the American forces bit into the German line at several points along the heights of the Meuse, capturing Combres and reaching Dommartin. If they are able to maintain and extend their advance they soon will menace Metz, the strongest German fortress in the southern part of Germany except Strasbourg.

While the Americans were biting into the shoulders of the salient a French force, also under the command of Gen. Pershing, applied heavy pressure to its point and at the end of the day had captured St. Mihiel, according to unofficial reports received.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in France in sectors held by the British and French.

**BRITISH (NIGHT).—**English troops attacked and captured Trecaut and the old British trench lines to the east and north of it. On their right New Zealand troops made progress east of the Gouvaucourt Wood, overcoming the obstinate resistance of a German Jaeger division.

At Havincourt the Sixty-second (Yorkshire) Division, which carried the village on November 20, 1917, attacked for a second time over the same ground and with the same success. Other English troops attacked across the Canal du Nord north of Havincourt. After sharp fighting our troops captured the village, together with the section of the Hindenburg line between the village and the canal.

North of the Hapaume-Cambrai road Lancashire troops completed the capture of Mouevres, also after sharp fighting.

About 1,000 prisoners have been taken by us in these operations. On the northern portion of the front further progress has been made by us to-day south of La Bassee Canal and northwest of Arramieres.

**BRITISH (DAY).—**Our troops captured Attily, Vanderm and Vendelles yesterday evening, and during the night they made progress in the western outposts of the Hindenburg line.

English troops carried out successful local operations yesterday afternoon in the Havincourt and Mouevres sectors, exercising considerable hostile opposition. Our troops have crossed the Canal du Nord northwest

of Havincourt and have established themselves on the west bank of the canal east and north of Mouevres.

During the night our troops attacked and captured a strongly fortified position known as the Railway Triangle, southwest of La Bassee, taking a number of prisoners and machine guns.

**FRENCH (DAY).—**North of the Ailette raid by French troops resulted in the taking of prisoners. There was artillery activity in the Rheims and the Vosges regions. Two enemy raids, in the Champagne and in the Vosges, were repulsed.

**GERMAN (NIGHT).—**Between the German lines and the French lines leading from Peronne and Arras to Cambrai renewed British attacks failed.

**GERMAN (DAY).—**Partial attacks north of Hixneville and enemy advances near Arramieres and on La Bassee Canal were repulsed.

On the battle front during the day infantry engagements accompanied by strong artillery fire prevailed in front of our positions in the Arras region. In the evening violent artillery duels occurred between the roads from Arras and Peronne, toward the front of British attacks delivered at the approach of darkness against the Marquon-Havincourt Canal section failed in front of our lines.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the artillery fire increased in strength in the evening. The infantry activity here was restricted to forefired engagements. On the heights northeast of Femes (Flames) French partial attacks were repulsed.

There were successful reconnoitering engagements on the Lorraine front and in the Vosges.

## GERMANY SEeks TO EGG ON PACIFISTS

Press Campaign Aims to Cover Designs in the East.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. THIS HAVING, Sept. 12.—The German press is now setting up a great howl of repudiation, but it is well to remember that this is largely peace propaganda, intended to encourage the British and other pacifists. The appointment of Admiral von Hintze as the German Foreign Secretary was a triumph for the Pan-Germans, who loudly applauded his first utterances, referring to his sympathy for the oppressed peoples of India and Egypt.

Admiral von Hintze is credited with pursuing a deep Eastern policy, a side-scheme of which the article to-day in the *Kreuz Zeitung* is regarded as an admission that Germany not only was ready to free Belgium and indemnify her from an internal fund, but to discuss the evacuation of northern France and the restitution of German colonies and even to settle the Alsace-Lorraine problem in a way to save French feelings. Finally on condition of certain indemnities and concessions German officials consent to revise the Direct-Litovsk treaty.

## GERMANY PREPARED TO QUIT BELGIUM

Vice-Chancellor Says No Indemnities Will Be Asked.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—That Germany might restore Belgium under conditions or indemnities in case no other country would be better suited as regards Belgium than Germany was the belief expressed to-day by Friedrich von Payer, the Imperial Vice-Chancellor of Germany, in a speech delivered at Stuttgart.

Herr von Payer was speaking on the depression felt in Germany and allied countries, which he attributes not to recent military events but to the prospect of a fifth winter.

## ARCHANGEL RULERS RESEATED BY ALLIES

Tschakovsky Government, Deposed by Rival Faction, Amicably Restored.

By the Associated Press. ARCHANGEL, Sept. 12.—After conferences with the Entente Allied diplomatic and military chiefs, the Tschakovsky provisional Government, which recently was overthrown, was re-seated to-day and will continue to direct the affairs in the region of the north with the advice of the Allies.

The American troops were reviewed by David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, and the commanders of the allied forces yesterday. They were enthusiastically cheered as they marched through the streets of Archangel for the first time.

By the Associated Press. TOKIO, Sept. 5 (delayed).—A War office communication issued to-day says: Our cavalry reached Rosenkavaka, 300 miles north of Vladivostok, September 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A report of the downfall and subsequent re-seating of the Tschakovsky Government at Archangel was received to-day by the State Department. Officials here said that until the Government of all Russia is established such events were to be expected as the people are ardent politicians with different factions seeking control.

Tschakovsky and five or six other members of the Government were overthrown by a rival faction at Archangel September 5. They were turned over to a group of the late Soviet members who are occupying an island off Archangel. This was done, it was believed here, more to keep them out of the way than to do them personal injury, for the remnant of the Soviet Government is regarded as entirely innocuous.

After the arrest a report was made to the representatives of the Entente Nations at Archangel. The victors of this political skirmish, it is understood here, were not hostile to the Entente or to Russia's welfare, but simply wanted control of the Government. They are anti-German and anti-Bolshevik, and have their own plan for the rehabilitation of Russia.

The representatives of the Allies at Archangel, believing, however, that the Tschakovsky Government was best equipped and organized to aid in the saving of Russia, demanded that Tschakovsky and his colleagues be restored to power. As this has been done the incident is regarded as closed.

## BOLSHEVIKI ARREST BRITISH AND FRENCH

Consul-General Is Among 22 Imprisoned.

By the Associated Press. STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—Eleven English and eleven French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in Petrograd, according to apparently reliable information received here to-day from the Russian capital.

The Englishmen include R. H. B. Francis, the British Consul-General at Moscow, who was condemned to death by the Bolsheviks but escaped execution as the result of the intervention of the neutral diplomatic representatives.

Americans and citizens of other nations arriving here from Russia describe the leading Bolsheviks as follows: "Just fanatics, whose activities have been of great benefit to Germany so far, but who are now frightening the German more than the Allies."

After Dr. Helfferich, the murdered German Ambassador, had fled from Moscow with all the members of the German Embassy, the German business men, especially the shopkeepers, began to sell out, and the haste of the German to escape the red terror was greater than that of the citizens of the Entente nations.

Foreigners in general have been unable to understand the wild edicts and speeches of the Bolsheviks, in which all the nations are rated as enemies of the Soviet Government. In a recent address M. Kameneff, one of the leaders, said: "Norway and Sweden are neutral only as to this war. They are not neutral to Socialistic Russia. We Socialists have no allies, no friends and know nothing of neutrality."

Similar attacks have been made recently on all the other neutral nations, and the Red press keeps up its bitter assaults on all the belligerents. America and Japan have probably been spared more than any of the other nations on the allied side. The Soviet propagandists in Russia and Scandinavia have been endeavoring to create the impression that America and Japan were at odds with the other Allies and with each other. The departure of the American and Japanese from Russia was pointed to by these propagandists as an indication of the differences between the Allies on Russian policy.

## ALLIES IN FULL ACCORD.

The truth of such statements has been repeatedly pointed out by the American and Japanese Consuls General at Moscow, who constantly cooperated with the British and French Consuls in trying to obtain justice for the Czech-Slovaks and who assured the Bolshevik Foreign Office that America and Japan regard the Czech-Slovaks as allies.

The Entente Allies in Moscow in fact have always presented an undivided front to the Bolsheviks, and are continuing to do so through the medium of the neutral nations who represent their interests in Russia.

Russian White Guards have formed an unexpected front in the Arzamas district of the Russian province of Nijni-Novgorod, according to a dispatch from Moscow. Six districts in that province have united against the Russian Soviet Government.

Peasants in the province of Kazan are arming against the Bolsheviks and, the dispatch adds, Soviet forces are being formed to suppress the revolt.

## NEW YORK FLIER DOWNS 3.

Destroys Two Planes and Forces Third Out of Control.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Sept. 11 (delayed).—Three German airplanes are believed to have been shot down yesterday by Lieut. Jacques Swaab of New York City.

On his return from a flight over the lines he engaged and shot down a Fokker. He was attacked by a group of German planes, but shot one down in flames and forced another down out of control.

Lieut. Jacques Swaab is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, the son of Mayer Swaab, Jr., who is a member of Fleet & Co., with offices at 99 Broadway.

His parents live in 88 Central Park West, New York City, who is 24 years old, had his aerial training at the ground school at Columbus, Ohio, the flying school at Dayton, Ohio, the Government school in France and six weeks training in the aviation school in France.

## SUDDEN CRASH IN NIGHT BEGINS DRIVE

Continued from First Page.

salient is involved, the early hours saw at least one strong thrust made on the southern front of the salient near Belcheirey, of historic memory. So the Americans are fighting on old, familiar ground, with the towering Montagne looming over them. Near Les Eparges also a strong attack was made, while the operations on the remainder of the salient all fit into the general scheme.

Ground Strongly Fortified.

It should be emphasized strongly that this is exceedingly hard ground on which to operate; the Germans here hold a position that naturally is hard to take and that has been fortified for four years with every device known to trench warfare. It may be said on good authority that the St. Mihiel salient is as strong as any German position on the western front. It abounds in woods which are natural machine gun nests; the whole country is rough and hilly in many places and is intersected by numerous streams, of which the Rupt de Mad, running by Belcheirey, is one of the most important. It is a compromise between light and darkness. I know that it is better to sacrifice one generation than to sacrifice forever. That is what we are fighting for, and that is what we fight through to the end.

Premier Lloyd George said he was all for a league of nations, and that in fact a league already has been begun. The British Empire, he said, was a league of free nations and that the allied countries fighting the battle for international right were now a league of free nations.

**Prussianism Must Go.**

"To end all wars," the Premier said, "we must impose a Prussian peace on our enemies. The Prussian military power must not only be beaten but Germany herself must know and the German people must know that this was the result of the laws of humanity and that Prussian strength cannot protect them from punishment."

"This must be the last war. Don't let us be misled by a Prussian peace on our enemies. The Prussian military power must not only be beaten but Germany herself must know and the German people must know that this was the result of the laws of humanity and that Prussian strength cannot protect them from punishment."

**Germans Have Been Anxious.**

Realizing all this, the Germans have been uneasy about their salient. It has been reported that Field Marshal Hindenburg was in Metz a few days ago conferring with another General. That the field commanders were much perturbed is shown by the many nights in which they have sent out raiding troops to ascertain whether we would make an attack.

The number of German divisions in this line is not large, and with one exception they are not composed of first class troops. This exception is the Tenth Division, which crossed the Marne July 15 and met the Americans near Chateau Thierry. The next day the Germans were sadder but wiser. The gaps in the Tenth Division have been filled, and it should make a good fight, as it is considered as first rate notwithstanding its reverse at the Marne.

Some Austrian troops are holding the line in the region of the salient but probably will escape attack.

**Troops Moved Carefully.**

On the whole, the question is whether the Germans will or will not be surprised. We have assembled in Lorraine by far the largest American force yet gathered since the civil war—certainly bigger than anything we had on the Marne.

American divisions have been shifted about with neatness and despatch, and while some inkling of what was going on must have permeated military circles, the chances are that many of the troops which attacked at 5 o'clock this morning did not enter the line until the latest possible moment.

They moved for the most part in complete silence without showing a light even when they were many miles behind the front. Luckily Lorraine is a wooded country and the men could be kept in hiding in the day.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that their spirit and morale are high and splendid, for that's always so with our men. But its one of those things that always should be said because the men deserve it—and much more.

## REAL VICTORY NEAR, LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

Nothing But Heart Failure of British Nation Can Prevent Triumph.

"THE WORST NOW OVER"

Premier Pays Tribute to U. S. Arms as He Urges Peace by Ending Prussianism.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 12.—"Nothing but heart failure on the part of the British nation can prevent our achieving real victory," said Premier Lloyd George, speaking to-day at Manchester. "The news is distinctly good, really good. We are going through a long tunnel, but we are not at the end of the journey. There is some steep gradient to climb. It may be that the tunnel will be dark, but it will be short, now that the worst is over."

"There are some men who say 'Drop it and let us have peace by negotiation.' There is no compromise between freedom and peace. There is no compromise between light and darkness. I know that it is better to sacrifice one generation than to sacrifice forever. That is what we are fighting for, and that is what we fight through to the end."

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Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that their spirit and morale are high and splendid, for that's always so with our men. But its one of those things that always should be said because the men deserve it—and much more.

After pointing out that while there might be difficulties ahead the way through would be a short one and that the worst was over Mr. Lloyd George continued:

"When we suffered the reverse of March 21 we still had large reserves in this country. The Germans did not

## Lloyd George Stricken With Chill; Fever High

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 12.—It was officially announced late to-night that Premier Lloyd George is suffering from a chill. He has a high temperature and may be prevented from fulfilling all his engagements in his present tour of Lancashire, the statements add.

know it. I already have expressed gratitude to the people who criticized the Government on the ground that there were no reserves. They people had successfully misled the Germans."

"An additional fact that depressed the Germans was the advent of the Americans. There is no finer feature in the history of English industry than the transport of the Americans across the Atlantic. The Germans did not expect more than two divisions. That was an miscalculation. They were wrong."

"Hundreds of thousands are there now, and the Germans know it. They are the advance guard of ten million of the finest material in the world."

After noting the comparative lightness of the casualties in the last advance by the British, which he said were one-fifth of what they were in 1916, the Premier made his reference to the question of peace and went on to point some lessons from the present struggle.

**Lesson Taught by War.**

The first lesson taught by the war, he said, was the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. There must be healthier conditions in the workshops, more attention to the schools, the industry and the conditions must be initiated for production.

"It is idle to pretend that this vast convulsion has taught us nothing," Mr. Lloyd George continued. "We are neither reaction nor revolution, but sound, well advised, bold reconstruction. With the war first, but when peace comes I don't want the nation to be taken unaware."

"There are disturbing symptoms all over Europe which those at home will notice. There is a general disturbance in the social and economic world. Let us take heed in time, and if we do we will enjoy endless weather for the great harvest which is coming when the fierce heat of summer, now beating upon us in this great war, is over."

## VOLOGDA LINE OPEN: LANSING MAN SAFE

Czecho-Slovaks Form New Front Line in Advance.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 2 (delayed).—Col. George H. Emerson of St. Paul, Minn., who was sent last April to Vologda, Russia, by Secretary of State Lansing and since that time has been marooned, has passed through Khabarovsk on a special train and is due to arrive at Harbin to-night. This means that the Transiberian Railroad is in friendly hands from Vladivostok to Vologda, because which town the Czecho-Slovaks have established a new front and are pressing toward Perm.

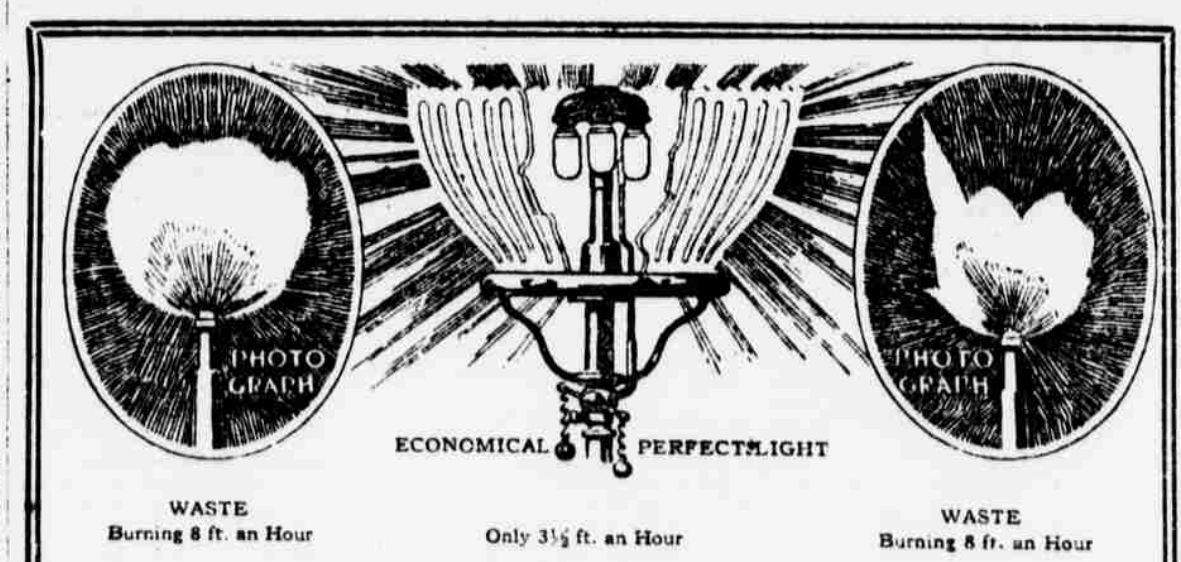
In the Amur River region the Entente allies are slowly making progress. Their recent finding no evidence of the efforts being made by the Bolsheviks to oppose them.

Col. Horvath, who recently formed a provisional Siberian army, was reported mysteriously from Vladivostok early this morning for Harbin. He was accompanied by two members of the cabinet.

The Japanese government is reported to have advanced 1,000,000 yen to the Chinese Eastern Railroad Company, Gen. Otani, the Japanese commander, according to reliable reports, has assumed military control over the lines of the company, including those in Transbaikalia, but the Japanese staff denies he is assuming administrative control.

**Col. Collard Made Full Attack.**

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Col. Collard, Assistant Military Attaché of the French Embassy in Washington, has been named Military Attaché of the Embassy at Washington and of the French Legation to Mexico. He succeeds Gen. Vignal.



## Minimize Your "Moving Day" Troubles

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH YOUR GAS OFFICE NOW SO THAT YOUR METER ON THE PREMISES YOU ARE VACATING MAY BE READ AND LOCKED AND THE METER IN YOUR NEW HOME UNLOCKED ON THE DAY YOU MOVE. THIS WILL PREVENT ANY INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR GAS SERVICE.

HUNDREDS OF OUR MEN ARE NOW IN THE SERVICE OF OUR COUNTRY. IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO REPLACE THEM. THERE IS AN EMBARRASS